

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 70 63

September 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 86 63

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.90

3033 日一廿月八年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

CROWN PRINCE'S ATTACK IN ARGONNE
RESULTS IN A DEFEAT FOR THE GERMANS.

BIG BATTLE PROCEEDING IN CHAMPAGNE
AGAINST GERMAN RESERVE POSITIONS.

Russian Warships Silence All German Batteries on
the Gulf of Riga.

THE BALKAN SITUATION SIR EDWARD GREY'S STRAIGHT
TALK.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

WARSHIPS BOMBARD GERMAN POSITIONS IN
GULF OF RIGA.

September 28, 1.05 p.m.
A Petrograd communiqué says that Russian warships bombard German positions on the Gulf of Riga, silencing all the German batteries. A stray shell fell on one of the ships killing the captain, Prince Vizsnyay and Commander Svinine; also five men were killed and eight wounded.

The communiqué adds that the desperate fighting which took place in September peculiarly demonstrated the unexampled courage and devotion to duty of the Russians, who performed deeds bordering on the extremes of human capacity.

The most notable of the Russian successes recently, included the capture of the village of Sliesseti on the lower Stichod river. The desperation of the fighting can be imagined when even burning houses were disputed to the last man. When the end came there were only two Austrian survivors, who were captured.

The Russians surprised an Austrian battalion on the Chara river, bayoneted the majority, took 363 prisoners and compelled the remainder of the force to re-cross the river.

A fierce battle is proceeding on the Galician frontier where the Austrians, re-inforced, compelled the Russians to evacuate the town of Novo Oleksinets on the river Sty, but the Russians returned, and effectively using the bayonet, drove out the Austrians, taking over a thousand prisoners, besides killing a great many. The Austrians are now re-attacking the town.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

DR. DUMBA WILL BE RECALLED.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington Austria has informed the American Ambassador that Dr. Dumba will be recalled according to American wishes.

LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL ACCEPTED.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that Parliament has unanimously passed the National Registration Bill which asks that men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five should state their capacity, if they are not prepared to enlist or to serve in any other capacity.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

UNMISTAKABLE CONFIDENCE IN FINAL VICTORY.

September 28, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that additional details published regarding the Franco-British offensive give good grounds for supposing that the action was engaged under favourable conditions, the only adverse circumstance being the execrable weather, but for which, the immediate gain would have been even more considerable. Military critics are of opinion that fighting may be expected at other points where, hitherto, actions have not been reported.

The brilliant initial successes are regarded as a proof that the Allies possess initiative on the Western front to dispose the means of inflicting severe blows on the enemy. *Le Temps* says that the successes fully justify the unshakable confidence of the allied nations, in a final victory. "The long months of inaction, had not undermined our moral force and have in no wise enfeebled our energy. Our people are fully alive to the realities that remain and are as cool and calm in the time of success as in time of reverse. They know that the Austro-Germans are not exhausted and that the enemy will fight to the end, that the effort remaining to be accomplished is enormous but they also know that they must triumph because they are determined to last the longer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

September 28, 1.00 p.m.
A batch of wounded arrived in London unexpected last night. Their reception was very quiet, and there were no waiting crowds. All with radiant and with hopeful faces. A wounded officer said that under a hurricane of shrapnel the advance was started with short, sharp, rushes, for the German trenches, which were for hundred yards distant. "Our fellows went at it with rare spirit, there was some pretty business with the bayonet and plenty of prisoners, crying 'Kamerad,' were most eager to be captured. That was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men but there were also lots of young blood but all seemed crushed and exhausted."

A wounded private soldier said:—"The German second line was thirty yards behind the first and they raised a big disturbance with grenades, but, we returned them as fast as we could throw, till our arms were tired, and then we swiped them proper at the end."

It is estimated in Paris that over 70 million shells were fired by the Allies in the three days bombardment preceding the attack.

A wounded soldier says:—"The Germans had the first real taste of a right good explosive bombardment for a week preceding the attack. The ground shook for eight days. We were summoned to stand, early on Friday when a confident message from Field Marshal Sir John French was read to us, saying, that he relied on every man to do his utmost in the operations about to begin. It rained the whole day through, the heavy downpour, drenching us. The clouds hung low and it was very misty all the time but the airmen were flying continuously all the way. The wounded were cleared from the front in a most marvellous manner, the hospital trains were running one behind the other as regularly as a Lord Mayor's procession. I saw a batch of German prisoners, mostly young Prussians, many not over nineteen."

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED.

September 28, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Allies continue their progress in Artois while there is a big battle proceeding in Champagne against the German reserve positions.

THE SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.
Though the success on the Arras sector is apparently smaller than that in Champagne, it was equally notable in view of the difficulties of the terrain. Champagne is a desolate country and whose pine woods have disappeared owing to the ravages of shell fire. While the district of North Arras is the most fortification portion of the German front, it is densely populated and the Allies must fight for villages and houses or a single trench till they enter the great plain stretching down to Lille. Every house has been converted into a fortress. Where the superstructure has been blown to pieces the pioneers have burrowed sixty feet below the cellar and thus have held their positions.

A communiqué records that during the evening and night we gained ground nearer and nearer eastward and south-eastward of Soissons.

The Crown Prince's attack in Artois has resulted in a serious defeat of the Germans.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

GREEK STEAMERS LEAVE CARDIFF.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.
Greek steamers at Cardiff have been ordered immediately to Piraeus.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN BUKHAREST.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.
An immense procession of students and citizens, in an anti-German demonstration, at Bucharest, has demolished the office of a pro-German newspaper.

THE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

September 28, 6.05 p.m.
In the House of Commons at question time Sir Edward Grey informed the House that the Bulgarian Government has officially declared that they had taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence. They had no aggressive intentions whatever, against their Balkan neighbours. Sir Edward Grey gave a brief statement of the Balkan situation. He said:—"There is not only no hostility in Great Britain towards Bulgaria but there is a traditional warm feeling and sympathy for the Bulgarian people. So long, therefore, as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain there can be no question of British influences hostile to Bulgarian interests or disturbance of their friendly relations.

If on the other hand, Bulgaria assumed an aggressive attitude, we were prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power in the manner most welcome to them, in concert, with our Allies, without reserve and without qualification (Loud cheers). "The policy of the Allies has been to secure an agreement between the Balkan States, ensuring not only independence, but a brilliant future, based on the general principle of territorial and political union, with kindred nationality." (Cheers). "But the policy of Germany has been to create, for her own purposes, dissension and war among the Balkan States."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

September 27, 6.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the success in Champagne was secured amid torrential rain which greatly hampered the assaulting troops.

An official Note commands the moderation and coolness with which the French received the success, and says that it indicates that strength and confidence has been their keynote since the beginning of the war.

A WORD FROM BERLIN.

September 27, 9.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports:—"To-night's Berlin communiqué says that the enemy's attacks in the Ypres region have ceased, but mentions further severe British attacks north and south of Loos, and also attacks on both sides of Arras. There has been especially severe fighting in the Soissons district, and eastward of the Aisne."

FURTHER BRITISH CAPTURES.

September 28, 1.20 a.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports:—"North-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our offensive east of Loos is progressing. Our captures amount to 53 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns, and 32 machine-guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material."

THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE STILL RAGING.

September 28, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says:—"North of Arras the situation is unchanged. The enemy have made only weak counter-attacks against their lost positions. The prisoners taken in this region up to the present amount to over 1,500. Fighting continues unceasingly in Champagne, where we are now facing the second German position on an extended front. The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained, but over 70 heavy and field-guns have so far been counted, including 23 taken by the British. The Germans to-day delivered an attack in Artois, which was completely defeated. Their infantry four times attempted to assault our positions at La Fille Morte after a violent bombardment with projectiles of all calibres and suffocating shells. The enemy only reached our advanced line at a few points where he was immediately arrested by the fire from the supporting trenches. The enemy was repulsed everywhere else with the heaviest losses. (Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

Greek steamers at Cardiff have been ordered immediately to Piraeus.

The Crown Prince's attack in Artois has resulted in a serious defeat for the Germans.

A batch of wounded soldiers arrived, unexpected, in London on Monday night; their reception was a very quiet one.

There is a fierce battle proceeding along the Galician frontier where the Austrians have been reinforced.

Russian warships bombarded the German positions on the Gulf of Riga, silencing all the German batteries.

Austria has informed the American Ambassador that Dr. Dumba will be recalled according to American wishes.

Military critics are of the opinion that fighting may be expected at points, where, hitherto, actions had not been reported.

The Allies continue to progress in Artois, while there is a big battle raging in Champagne, against the German reserve positions.

A communiqué records that the Allies, during the evening and night gained ground nearer and nearer eastward and south-eastward of Soissons.

An immense procession of students and citizens, in an anti-German demonstration, at Bucharest, demolished a pro-German newspaper office.

Additional details published as to the Franco-British offensive, give good grounds for supposing that the action was engaged under favourable conditions.

The brilliant successes of the Allies are regarded as proof that the Allies possess the initiative on the Western front to dispose means of inflicting severe blows to the enemy.

Sir Edward Grey informed the House of Commons that the Bulgarian Government had officially declared that they had taken up the position of armed neutrality, to defend their rights, and independence.

The New Zealand Parliament has accepted the National Registration Bill, which asks that men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five should state their reasons, if they are unprepared to enlist, or serve in any other capacity.

In the bombardment of the German positions, on the Gulf of Riga, a stray shell fell on the deck of a warship, and killed the captain, Prince Vizsnyay and Commander Svinine; also there were five men killed and eight wounded.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, October 4.

St. Andrew's Society—Annual Meeting.

Wednesday, October 6.

French Convent Bazaar—10.20 a.m.

Saturday, October 9.

Ordinary General meeting.

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Monsoon
Simla, September 3.—The monsoon has now retreated from the greater part of India. To-day's weather chart shows that the rainfall has almost entirely been confined to east of United Provinces, northern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab is completely blank, but Kathiawar reports half an inch which will be of inestimable value in increasing the supply of fodder.

New Irish Roman Catholic Bishop. The Pope has appointed Father Joseph MacNally, Vice-President and Professor of Hermeneutics and New Testament exegesis at Maynooth, to the bishopric of Down and Connor. Dr. MacNally, who is 54, is a native of Co. Tyrone, and was trained at Maynooth. He was formerly a professor at Oscott, and is senior editor of the *Irish Theological Quarterly*, of which he was one of the founders.

China and the Quintuplet Group. Subject to certain conditions, the Quintuplet Group handed over to the Chinese Government on September 7 the sum of £550,000, being the balance of money earmarked for the reorganisation of the Salt Gabelle, which Sir Richard Dale says that he does not require for that purpose. The amount actually released, according to a Reuter message to Shanghai papers, was £50,000, but the banks deducted certain loan charges amounting to £200,000.

Chinese Military Expenditure. After an investigation of the condition of the Chinese Army, the Government has provided in the Budget for the annual expenditure of troops as follows: £1,700,000 for one Army Division, £850,000 for one Brigade, £425,000 for one regiment, £900,000 for one Mixed Brigade, £455,000 for one Mixed Regiment, £1,100,000 for an Independent Brigade, and £550,000 for an Independent Regiment.

Interest on Domestic Loan. The Inspector-General of Customs notifies subscribers to the Fourth Year Domestic Loan of twenty-four million dollars, that in accordance with the Loan Regulations the full amount of \$1,440,000, being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited in the Bank of Obina and the Bank of Communications as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

Shorter Hotel Hours. Melbourne, Aug. 24.—The number of persons brought before the City Court on charges of drunkenness shows no decrease since the closing of hotels at 9.30 p.m. On the contrary, there is a very marked increase of about 20 per cent. over last year's figures. Taking the figures from January 1 to today, there are for that period of 1914, 4461 names in the register, and for 1915, 4638. July 8 was the last date on which the hotels did business during the usual hours. There were before the Court 1008 persons from July 7 to August 24, 1914, as against 1201 for the same period of 1915, the increase being 19%. These figures present an interesting problem for the temperance reformers.

"BEWARE, ENGLAND."

The War of Words Against the Chief Enemy.

The Hamburg *Freimdenblat* publishes an article under the title of "Beware, England." It says:

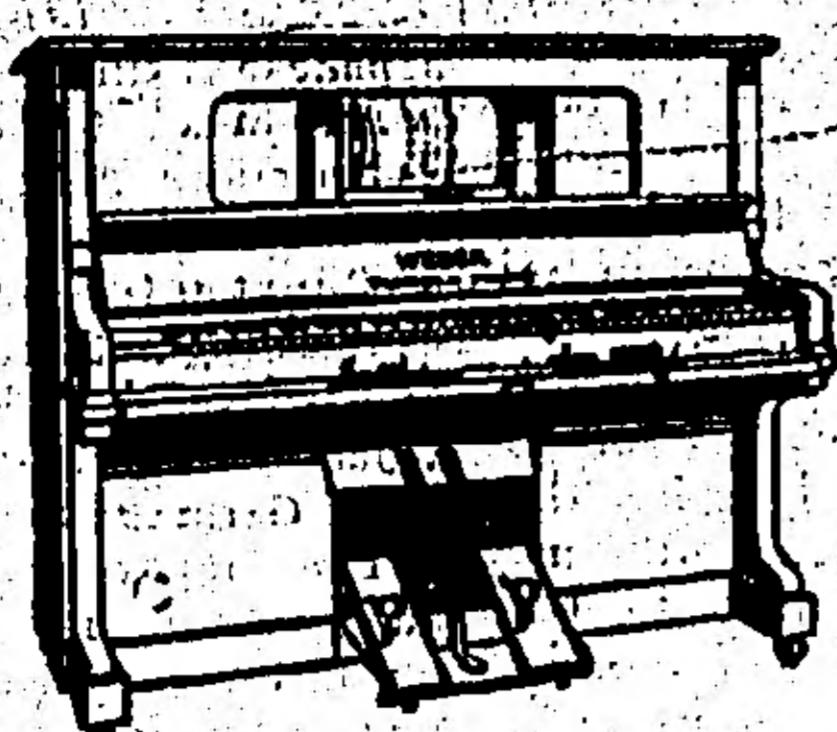
"The recent air raid will remind England that we do not forget she is our chief enemy. What results the air raid actually achieved we do not really care. What concerns us is moral results.

"There is bound to be an enormous day of reckoning with England. It will come either by an invasion of England or otherwise. We can wait, because time plays our game.

"Meantime we shall continue to send bombs made in Germany, and make them enter England without paying any duty. Beware, England." —*Daily News*.

If you have lost your appetite, or one of the big variety of new dishes at the *Albion*, *DR. CAFE* is sure to tempt

NOTICE:

MOUTRIE'S
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE ORCHESTRELLE CO.

New Model Pianos & Flanola-Pianos just received.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

DEADLY PERIL.

Col. Arthur Lee, M.P., on "Mouldy Catchwords."

Colonel Arthur Lee, M.P., who recently returned on short leave from France, where he has been serving with the Expeditionary Force for the last ten months, on Aug. 17, delivered an address to his constituents at Farsham on "Lessons of the War." He said what he had learned at the front had burned in certain convictions which he felt it his bounden duty to put before his constituents. He spoke for himself alone, but the views he expressed were shared by nearly all who had been in contact with the realities of war. He was in no sense a pessimist, but it was no use pretending that the present situation was at all like what anyone expected twelve months ago. "The position to-day," he proceeded, "threatens failure and ruin for Germany, but it is also full of deadly peril for us. If Germany has not won this war, we have not won it either, and the danger we have to guard against is that it may end in a stalemate, a peace of universal exhaustion and bankruptcy, with the certainty that it will break out again as soon as Germany can recuperate. That must be prevented at any cost. (Cheers.) Decisive victory can only be attained by exerting every ounce of our strength, and by throwing into the scale everything we possess in men, money, and resources." (Hear, hear.)

Voluntary System's Failure. In condemning the so-called "voluntary" system, as he felt compelled to do, he had nothing but admiration for the response it had produced throughout the country, but that the system was wrong he was profoundly convinced. (Hear, hear.) It became more evident daily that the voluntary system, if not already squeezed dry, could only be pressed further with increasing injustice to the community and at a cost which we could not afford. (Cheers.) In regard to men, the opponents of compulsory national service asserted that we had already as many men as we could do with and more who could arm and equip. Who was right, Lord Kitchener or the anti-compulsions? If Lord Kitchener had all the men he wanted why this recruiting campaign and these degrading and offensive posters? (Cheers.) We were not pulling our weight. The anti-compulsions tried to ride off on the argument, "We have to keep men back to make munitions for our Allies." The essence of this alliance was that each partner should do his utmost. He had no patience with those who replied that we were doing more than we promised. Perhaps we were, but what had that got to do with it? The only question which mattered was: Are we doing enough to win to save our lives? It was clear that we were not.

The Shirkers' Charter. There was the hoary but foolish delusion that one volunteer was worth four or five conscripts, and that compulsory service produced a better or unwilling soldiers' right to shirk the fullest effort.

Prepaid Advertisements
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flat in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salsbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Cheltondale, No. 97, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linestead & Davis.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET:

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Cheltondale, No. 97, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linestead & Davis.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence, Private family, British. Apply "BACHELOR" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Houses in Broadwood Terrace

TO LET.—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lyceum Villas," Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

TO LET.—Norman Cottages, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

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TO

WATSON'S
E
OLD BROWN BRANDY
THE
PEG O' MY HEART

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

大正興業株式会社
Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.
GAYES.—On September 24, 1915, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of F. J. Gayes, of a daughter.
MORGAN.—On September 24th, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to the wife of V. Morgan, a daughter.

DEATH.
SANDERS.—On 27th September in England, Edmund Duckworth Sanders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
MACAULAY.—At Montreal on the 28th instant, Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Coy. of Canada, aged 82.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

PARLIAMENT AFTER THE WAR.

In a recent leading article we discussed the need for leaving the Home governments of the future with a tolerably strong business element. That need has manifestly become so great that we are justified in supposing that the public will demand that it shall be supplied when the war is over. If the war had not taken place, the business government would doubtless still have been asked for by the electors, (though, of course, it would have been longer on the way), for men were growing tired of seeing a practical motion rejected by the Liberals merely because it had been introduced by the Conservatives, *vice versa*. The war, having occurred, must necessarily number among its effects on the life at Home a reconstitution—in the first place—of Parliament itself, and the men elected will find themselves in the House for some other reason than that they are Liberals, Labourites, Nationalists or Conservatives.

The Nationalists, to begin with, may disappear altogether, for, Home Rule or no Home Rule, the Government can hardly make material acknowledgement to the Dominions and to India for all that these have done for the Empire without serving Ireland in the same manner; and it seems safe to say that some kind of amicable adjustment will be reached whereby the old disagreement between England and Ireland will be abolished. This, then, would leave us with but the three parties, and, of these, the Labourites and the Liberals may, for present purposes, be regarded as one. Imagine the country faced with a general election after peace is declared, with nothing, but the old well-worn questions of tariff reform and free trade, etc. Under such circumstances the contest would not be a contest, but a walkover—for the Conservatives; even as it was at the election of 1900, when the Boer War was at its height. For the country would not listen for two minutes to a candidate who came forward with typically Radical (whether mild or advanced) proposals, after what it has suffered; and the Labourite or Liberal who dared to face his constituents with no better arguments than those which his friends have ventilated in the past, would stand infinitely more chance of being mobbed than of being elected. It will take more than a day or two, or a year or two, to make the British voter forget that it was the Liberal who told him that the Empire was quite sufficiently prepared for war, and that the Labourites went farther and blackguard the country for "spending millions on warships and a standing army."

The majority of the Liberal and Labour Members have earned their country's forgiveness, because they have since applied themselves right heartily to the work of helping the very army and navy which they formerly more or less abused. But to forgive is not to forget. If the coming Parliament is to do any permanent good, there must be as little opportunity as possible for the bandying of recriminations. We do not want (nor are we likely to see) men there who, while the demand for munitions was at its height, were threatening the country with railway strikes or giving moral support to people who would neither fight nor work. The new men must have a clean record. It goes without saying that the circumstances of the war have, to a very great extent, shipwrecked the faiths formerly held by many of the advanced Radicals. Mr. Lloyd George will never make another Limehouse speech, and the disarmament advocates will never again equip the army and navy. These converts will be, to all intents, new men, and should have little difficulty in succeeding when they approach their former constituents—provided they have something new to say. The extremists among the Conservative party must necessarily drop out by age and by death, and will find no new men ready to carry on their traditions so far as these blindly opposed progress because it was progress. Imperialism must necessarily become more general in Parliament and will probably form the needed point of contact between what were once respectively Liberals and Conservatives. But the real meeting ground must of necessity become, in course of time, that of cold business.

The Armenians.

One of our correspondents observed yesterday: "All news in connection with Armenians and the Armenian question is entirely ignored in this Colony." We see the justice of his complaint and would offer as reasons for this ignoring: (1) that the Armenians of Hongkong, like those of Singapore, have gradually become merged in the European population, have in many cases become British subjects, and are practically regarded as Britishers; (2) very little is known, whether by the Home or the Press or by the man in the street, about the Armenians and their tragic history. Most of us are aware that they are mentioned in Scripture history, and some have lingering though faint memories of having read in their school books of a kingdom of Armenia whose people had been bullied successively by Greeks, Romans, Parthians and Turks. Apart from that, our information on the subject is confined to modern newspaper history—let us say the period from 1889 when the Turks were attacked by the Home, French and American Press for their treatment of the Armenians, down to to day. After their centuries of persecution and misery due—as we pointed out on Monday—in the main, to the fact that they clung so obstinately to the Christian Faith, we most earnestly hope that their liberation is, as our correspondent remarks, at hand.

It is well known that the Allies are as much in favour of the preservation of the independence of small nations as the Kaiser and his familiars are opposed to it; and the Armenians will get no more than their rights if the Entente should, when settling day comes, insist on their being given their own territory and their own laws.

Another Forthcoming Concert.

From advertisement columns it will be seen that a third promenade concert is to take place in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday night. If Hongkong did not want these things, Hongkong would not patronise them. But it has patronised the two concerts that have already taken place, to quite a startling degree, and will, we are convinced, continue to put in an appearance as long as such festivities are carried on. By some magic means the lever has been applied in the right place, and the Police Reserve concerts have "fetched" Hongkong. Will other organisations take example? As we have said scores of times, Hongkong is really available for outdoor functions for nine months out of the year and there are days and nights even in January and February when such are easily possible. Can we not go from strength to strength? A year or two of continued open-air distractions would prepare Hongkong to demand a carnival like that held at Manila, a regatta on the principle of those at Home (or at Tsingtao when it was German property), and even a few open spaces where men can sit and drink in comfort. Indeed it is not inconceivable that future generations of Hongkongites may find our filthy, malodorous old Praya converted into a Christian promenade with any number of cafés in the background.

Earl Roberts.

Had Earl Roberts lived till to-day he would have been eighty-three years old. The dead hero is very much in the public mind at the moment—partly because he died within the sound of some of the very guns that have brought such an amazing victory to the Allies during the past few days, and partly on account of the talk of the past couple of months on the subject of conscription. It is so easy to be wise after events have happened; so easy to say that Earl Roberts was right in his constant suspicion of Germany. But why—the relatives of our soldiers and sailors who have fallen during this war may well ask—did we not take more notice of his solemn warnings? Need we have gone to war at all if we had armed ourselves sufficiently to be able to order Germany, as Dierckx could have ordered her, to stop her shipbuilding and her gathering of war material?

Magistrate's Recognition.
This morning at the Police Court a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood with the theft of two hundred precious stones, the property of his employer, Mr. B. R. Doray. The defendant, who was arrested by L. S. MacWalter carrying on business in the old Post Office Building as a jeweller, was remanded.

DAY BY DAY.

TIS THE SAME WITH COMMON
NATURE;
USE 'EM KINDLY, THEY REBEL;
BUT BE ROUGH AS NUTMEG
GRATERS;
AND THE ROGUES OBEY YOU
WELL.—Aaron Hill.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78;
sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69;
sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 312 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 314 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per e.a. Anhui to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per e.a.

Liangchow October 1.

Canadian and U. K. Mail.—

Closed per s.s. Yokohama

Maru to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s.

Chenan to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Hongkong Banks.—\$235, sales.

Douglas's—\$288, buyers.

Canton Insurances.—\$427, buyers.

Indo { Combd. \$152 x 9 %

div. b.

Deferred 90 b.

Preferred 50 b.

Hongkong and K. W. and G.

Co. Ltd.—\$79, buyers.

Kung Yick.—\$152, sellers.

Shanghai Cottons in S'hai.—

Tls. 93, buyers x div.

Green Islands.—\$9.90, buyers.

Langkawi.—Tls. 37, sales.

China Sugars.—\$130, buyers.

Electric.—\$442, nom.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$1 0 11/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary

To-morrow is the 83rd anniversary of the birth of the late Earl Roberts.

Door Mat Thief at Work.

Mr. Robinson, of 8 Austin Avenue, Kowloon has complained to the Police of the theft from his front door of a coir mat valued at \$2.

St Enoch in Collision.

The master of the Government dredger St. Enoch has reported to the Police that on September 28, while steaming past the Yaumati Typhoon Refuge, the steam launch Tung On collided with his vessel and damaged her.

The Police and Mendicants.

We have been informed that the Police, during the last six months have arrested 186 mendicants in the Central Police District alone. Of these eighteen were brought before the bench and sent to gaol, the rest being sent back to Canton.

Alleged Thief of Jewels.

Inspector Gordon charged a Japanese named Yukio Noe with the theft of two hundred precious stones, the property of his employer, Mr. B. R. Doray. The defendant, who was arrested by L. S. MacWalter carrying on business in the old Post Office Building as a jeweller, was remanded.

Magistrate's Recognition.

This morning at the Police Court a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood with the theft of nine fowls from the Sanitary Board stables at Wan-chai. The magistrate though he recognised the defendant as having been brought before him on another occasion, and though the defendant denied the suggestion, he was put back for inquiry.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' POSITION.

Enemy Losses.

Next to the wonderful triumph achieved by the Allies during the week-end, the fact which stands out most strongly is the loss in men and material inflicted on the Germans. If the number of prisoners captured during the two days reach twenty thousand, the total German casualties for the same time can hardly be less than a hundred thousand, and may conceivably be even greater than that.

At the end of the first year of war the casualties sustained by all countries (not including Servia and Italy) were estimated at 14,398,000 of which number, 2,630,000 were prisoners—which makes the prisoners to the entire number of casualties roughly as one is to five.

Taking the countries separately, we find that the French have seven times as many total casualties as prisoners taken, the British five, the Belgians seven, the Russians five, the Germans eight, the Austrians five, and the Turks four—according to which the five to one in the present instance should not be a wildly unfair reckoning.

The Moral Effect on the Germans.

The Western Allies are not going to be fortunate enough to make such a haul every two or three days; nor is the haul in itself—even if a hundred thousand be the figure—of so regarded as anything like a knock-down blow to an army that, in that neighbourhood, has still a good deal more than a million and a half men left.

But fortunately there is a moral effect to be considered. The Germans have no intention of fighting on until that million and a half are killed, wounded or prisoners. It is only temporally that they will be able to conceal from the general public the extent of their losses, and, as the news spreads among the civil and military populations, the anxiety for peace must gradually grow into a demand for a general surrender.

Russia's Continued Success.

It is hard to refrain from waxing almost too jubilant when one remembers that a not dissimilar success is falling to the Russian arms away on the Eastern front.

The retrograde estimate of the German strength on this line is 2,600,000.

What the Austrians have must be guess work, but, with Servia and Italy to keep at bay, their strength here cannot be so very enormous; and Russia, as has been known all along, is well able to laugh at what any other Power would term large numbers.

As in the West, the sport given to her by recent triumphs is incalculable; and, if she could win, or at least hold her own end up, while everything seemed against her, what can she not accomplish now that she sees her a noisy staggered and inclined to take to a general flight? Various details go to show that already the trapping and "leading on" plan, of which we spoke some time ago, is more than answering the Russians' purpose.

And what is an Austro-German army—many of whose units come from temperate and even warm regions—going to do in the neighbourhood of, say, Dvinsk or Jacobstadt when the front end up in an appearance?

The Balkans and the Dardanelles.

News from Gallipoli, Bulgaria and Greece still leaves us practically where we were before in point of real information.

The most interesting feature of the Dardanelles situation is the activity of the aircraft down there.

The Germans have made a poor enough show throughout the war in air fighting, and we can hardly conceive that the Turks are going to be of much service to them in this direction.

Meanwhile Bulgaria "keeps on doing nothing"—contesting herself with repeated assurances that she means no harm.

We wonder if the Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent is correctly informed as to the offer of the Allies to Greece. It is a new departure for the Allies to advertise their readiness to give financial assistance to that country.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 29, 1914.

Japanese Casualties Only Fifteen.

An official statement issued in Tokyo states that the casualties in the land fighting on the outskirts of Tsingtao (previously reported as totalling 312) were three killed and twelve wounded. The previous figures were mutilated.

Germans Hemmed in.

The Japanese hemmed the enemy within five miles of Tsingtao in the battle yesterday. German warships bombarded the city.

Another British Success in Africa.

Our naval forces in West Africa have secured the unconditional surrender of Duala (2 Buss), the capital of the Cameroons, and Bonaberi has surrendered to an Anglo-French force.

A Lull.

There is no change in the general situation. There is a comparative calm along part of the front; nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the Aisne and Argonne, the enemy made violent attacks, which have been repulsed.

Unsuccessful German Attacks.

From the night of Sept. 28 until the night of the following day, the whole front of the Germans incessantly attacked with extraordinary violence day and night, evidently trying to break the lines of the Allies, with a uniformity denoting instructions from the High Commander, to find a solution to the battle. Not

only did they not succeed, but we took a flag, some cannon and numerous prisoners. The morale of the troops, despite the foregoing to your Government.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help us.

Belgians Re-occupy Alost.

The Belgians made a sortie out of Antwerp on Saturday in the direction of Erne, drove back a strong force of Germans after a sharp fight and occupied Alost.

It is reported that Mons is on fire.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

An

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

THE DARDANELLES.

September 27, 9.50 p.m.
The Press Bureau has issued a statement on the recent operations in Gallipoli which have been mainly confined to aircraft attacks, artillery bombardments and some mining. Once a heavy Turkish artillery fire on the Suvla-Anzac front appeared to be the prelude to a general attack, but an attack with only a small force on the Suvla right centre followed, and the enemy was easily dispersed by rifle fire. The same thing happened twice subsequently. More than once, aeroplanes attacked our aircraft base, but the bombs dropped did no damage. Our aeroplanes, replied by bombing and blotting out a hangar and damaging shipping at Burgas.

On the night of the 24th the Turks loosed watchdogs against French patrols. The dogs were all killed.

ESPIONAGE IN THE CAUCASUS.

September 27, 9.40 p.m.
A message from Teheran says that on the 18th inst., the Russians arrested Tewfik Bey, the Turkish Consul-General at Resht, on account of his machinations in the region where Russian troops are moving, and his efforts to organise espionage in the Caucasus.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCE COMMISSION.

September 28, 2.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the Earl of Reading and three other Anglo-French Commissioners are going to Chicago to discuss with the Western bankers and financiers the loan terms tentatively agreed upon with the Eastern bankers and financiers, thus emphasising the national character of the loan.

(Continued on page 10.)

CHANGES IN WARSAW.

After the German Occupation.

A remarkable story of the German entry into Warsaw is contributed to the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Berliner Morgenpost* by a "highly placed officer." It confirms in every particular the reports of the completeness with which the Russians removed everything that would be of the slightest use to the enemy, and, despite some naive nonsense about "black-eyed beauties" and "Cossacks," provides a telling word picture of the conditions in the city immediately after its evacuation.

Even while fighting was proceeding in the streets the inhabitants sipped their coffee stoically at the cafes only a few houses away from the barricades.

The officer writes:

"Quickly our car runs along the road of the Russian retreat towards Warsaw. Scorched fields, burned farms, and villages lie past on both sides of the road. Wrecks of carts, soldiers' coats, cartridge cases, here and there boots, and bread carts, also many fresh graves mark the road along which the Russian army went for its regrouping. Felled trees placed across the road as obstacles have to be removed by our men. German soldiers are standing on the green walls of the forts, in which there was fighting this morning. Then come the walls of the town and fortress itself—earthen walls with antiquated defence works.

German "Chivalry."

"In the suburbs there seems no end to the long streams of refugees coming out by the same roads along which the German troops are marching into the town. Along the high sides of the road thousands of people are standing watching the entrance of the German troops. Then we go through the old gate into old Warsaw itself. All the windows and balconies of the high palace-like houses are occupied. Friendly glances and waving handkerchiefs give expression to the joy of the people at being free from Russian domination. It is as if hitherto a heavy load had lain upon the town, probably the anxiety of the last few days as to what scene would now be played in the world's history and what would happen when the Russians withdrew.

"Anxiously has not yet disappeared, but the people are breathing again now that there are in the town German soldiers accustomed to order and discipline and commanded by German officers who notwithstanding all experience of war have not lost their sense of justice and chivalry.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Patrols (Central).
Thursday, September 30.
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift. Crown-Sergeant McEwen will visit.

Friday, October 1:
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 2 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift. Inspector Taylor will visit.

Saturday, October 2:
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift.

Patrols (Eastern).

Thursday, September 30:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. O. Arculli and Noor.

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Ismail and Moosee, Sergt. Arculli will visit.

Patrols (Water Police).

Thursday, September 30:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Rozario (S) Roza (S) Sergeant Figueiredo (P) Hobbs (S) Hobbs (S) Banje (P).

Friday, October 1:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Wilks (S) Henderson (S) Gaskell (P).
8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Kin (S) Maxwell (S).

Saturday, October 2:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. J. Yvanovich (S) V. Yvanovich (S).

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Mohr Deen (S) Juman Khan (S). "Duty Reminders" Book.

Police men are reminded that they have been ordered to carry this Book on duty and to produce same when requested.

Police Court Cases.

All Police Court cases must be left in the hands of the Officer on duty in the Charge Room. Inspectors and Sergeants must not take the conduct of Police Reserve cases without the authority of the Hon. C. S. P.

Promenade Concert.

The third Promenade Concert will be held on Saturday, October 2.

The parade ordered for the Band and No. 2 Company on Friday, October 1, is hereby cancelled.

Police Reserve Orchestra.

Thursday, September 30—Orchestra Practice, 6 p.m.

Friday, October 1—Orchestra Practice, 6 p.m.

THE SPECIAL POLICE.

Last evening a fight occurred between two Chinese at 255, Hollywood Road. One of the combatants, who was armed with a chopper, inflicted a nasty wound on the other's head. Special Constable Pan Wei, No. 81, heard a police whistle being blown and at once went to the scene. He found the man with the chopper prodding in the shop and asked him to give up the chopper. The man refused and the constable threatened he would shoot if he did not, whereupon his request was complied with. After a little trouble the man was taken into custody and when tried before Mr. Lindell this morning, was sent to prison for four weeks with four hours' stocks.

THE "TIDE WAS STRONG."

Junkmasters Ignore National Officer's Orders.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Lieut. H. J. Siggins R.N.R., charged two junkmasters with unlawfully failing to proceed to the examination anchorage for junks, previous to entering the Harbour on the 26th inst. Witness stated that he was on duty at Lyemun Pass on date mentioned, and called upon the defendants to sail into Sai Wan to be examined, but they proceeded through the pass without taking any notice, and sailed on until fired upon by the forts—when they stopped.

Defendants pleaded that the tide was strong. His Worship fined them \$25 each.

Refugees continue to flow away from Warsaw. We still hear the rattle of machine guns and now and then the fire of a big field gun.

The air becomes clearer, no longer the smell of burning is perceived. We breathe again, and repeat to ourselves, "Warsaw, the impregnable, has fallen."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT
OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,

the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Ladies' Dress Material

comprising—
Plain and Striped Alpaca, Coloured Voile, Serge, Woollens, etc.

Gent's Suit Lengths, White and Zephyr Shirts, Brown and Black Boots.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,

the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Lace and Insertion.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October, 1915.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th October, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Humphreys Building (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full Particulars from Catalogue)

On view from Tuesday, the 5th October.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO & STRAITS

Summits

DRESS SHIRTS.

There is no force that can withstand a "Summit" Shirt attack. Being invulnerable it conquers everywhere. Possessed of a staying power that wears out all opponents, it will show a better "Front" after a hard mauling, after a day's active service, or an after dinner campaign, than any of them. WE STOCK THEM IN STIFF AND PLEATED FRONT AND ALL SIZES FROM 14 TO 17½ INCHES.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

THE LATEST AND BEST

DRESS SUITINGS
EXCLUSIVELY, FIT AND FINISH.Prices Always Moderate For
THE BEST.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

IN
GOLD POCKET WATCHES
Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!
Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

2472 { THE KILTIES KOURSHIP
THREE BLIND MICEBand H.M.
Scots GuardsFAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF
MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.by
Pipe-Major Forsyth(The King's Piper)and
Pipe-Major RonsH. M. Scots Guards

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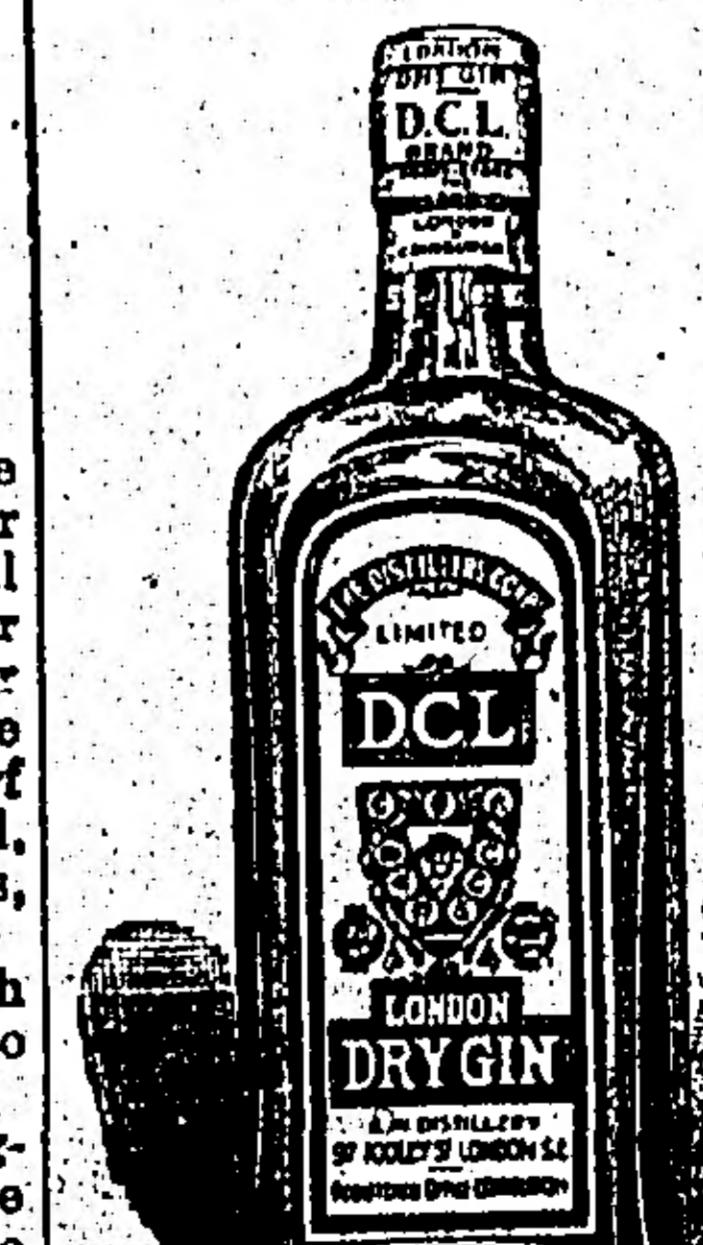
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6 DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE DISTILLERS CO.'S

DRY AND OLD TOM

LONDON GINS



having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th October at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 5th Oct. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY

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WINE MERCHANTS

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Mutira," tons 4,644, Capt. Holman, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 6th October.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 12th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1915. Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG. WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

THURSDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Homan. 10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night available also for Return by day Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

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HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An. Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sui Nam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 489 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SAMSI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration
Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON	Miyasaki Maru	THURS, 7th
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Capt. Teranaka Mikano Maru	T. 16,000 Oct. at noon. T. 16,000 Oct. at noon.
	Capt. Cope	

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	Yokohama Maru	THURS, 30th
via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Capt. Shinohi Sado Maru	T. 12,500 Sept. at noon. T. 12,500 Oct. at noon.
	Capt. Tomioka	

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Nikko Maru	FRI, 15th
via Manilla, Townsday Island, and Brisbane	Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru	T. 9,000 Oct. at 4 p.m. T. 13,500 Nov. at 4 p.m.
	Capt. Tomioka	

CALCUTTA	Hakata Maru	MONDAY, 4th Oct.
via Singapore, Rangoon	Capt. Kawachima	T. 12,500

BOMBAY	Wakasa Maru	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
via Colombo	Capt. Itauno	T. 12,500

SHANGHAI, MOJI	Shirane Maru	WED., 6th
and Yokohama	Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 Oct. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—		
" " Return 900. " " Return 825.		
" 2nd Single 400. " 2nd Single 360.		
" " Return 605. " " Return 550.		

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0		
" " " " " Montreal £60.3.0		

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.		
" " " " " 1st Return £37.10/—		

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.		
" " " " " 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/—		

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 2nd " \$ 90.		
" " " " " 1st Return \$135. 2nd " " " \$ 83.		

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Reported on about	To	Arrive Hongkong
TJIKembangx JAVA	...29th Sept.		S'HAJ	...5th Oct.
TJISondarix JAPAN	...3rd Oct.		JAVA	...6th Oct.
Tjibodaxx JAVA	...5th Oct.		JAPAN	...13th Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

" The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Telephone No. 1574 York Building. (15)

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailing from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Lok sang	Thur, 30th Sept. at 12 m.
AMOY, S'pore & S'bas	Fausang	Fri, 1st Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 12 m.
MANILA	Vuensang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Yatshing	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Fook sang	Wed, 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nam sang," and "Fook sang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalm, Weihsien. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.
LONDON Merionethshire Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
Marseille & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

V'la, B.C., & S'la via K'lung ex.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, Oct.
V'la, & T'ma via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San F'ico via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Inveric	B. L. L.	10, Nov.
San Francisco	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, Oct.
Spore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Haka's M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Marilia	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Shanghai	V. Clotta	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai, Amoy & Foochow	Tjilkebang	J.C.J. L.	5, Oct.
Marilia, Cebu and Ilolo	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Tean	B. & S.	5, Oct.
B'ay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Mutra	D. S. Co.	6, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Shanghai	Baiching	D. L. Co.	8, Oct.
Novara	D. L. Co.	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Manila	Loongeang	J. M. Co.	12, Oct.
Spore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 10, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd Sept., 1915.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915.

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan Deli (Medan) and Singapore on the 2nd October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL

The T. K. K. ss. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. ss. SEIYU MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salin, Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The American & Manchurian Line ss. WALTON HALL arrived at New York on the 7th September.

CANADIAN MAIL

The R.M.S. ss. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on the 21st Sept. at 8 p.m.

The s.s. MUTTRA from Calcutta Singapore on the 26th Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tellesian, Br. ss. 4,922, D. Robinson, 15th Inst.—Singapore, 19th Inst. Gen. R. & S.

Derwent, Br. ss. 1,530, Midgley, 16th Inst.—Saigov, 11th Inst. Rice & Gen. Ord.

Faustang, Br. ss. 1,014, Perkins, 19th Inst.—Iloilo, 10th Inst. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. ss. 20th Inst.—Shanghai, 17th Inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hanoi, Fr. ss. 739, Marman, 21st Inst.—Haiphong, 18th Inst. Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Linan, Br. ss. 1,288, J. Pottinger, 28th Inst.—Bangkok, 17th Inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Phu-yen, Fr. ss. 1,296, Ribault, 24th Sept.—Saigon, 20th Sept. General Bradley.

Fooling, Br. ss. 1,432, J. M. IHay, 24th Sept.—Bangkok, 14th Sept. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Shenko Maru, Jap. ss. 3,123, T. Obuda, 24th Inst.—Java, 11th Inst. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Hongkong, Br. ss. 269, A. Margarita, 26th Sept.—Hokkow, 24th Sept. Ge.—A. R. Mart.

Tungus, Norw. ss. 1,039, C. Cornelius, 26th Inst.—Swatow, 25th Inst. Gen.—Rice—C. S. & Co.

Lokang, Br. ss. 697, D. W. Ritchie, 26th Inst.—Hokkow, 22nd Inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tamon Maru, Jap. ss. 1,828, Y. Fujita, 27th Sept.—Muko, 22nd Sept. Co.—L.M.B.

Tungang, Br. ss. 2,695, J. W. Muir, 28th Sept.—Chinwangtao, Coal—D. & Co.

Anyo Maru, Jap. ss. 1,288, G. C. Yamamoto, 28th Sept.—Coal—F. & Co.

Uarnarvanshi, Br. ss. 6,955, S. W. Bolland, 28th Sept.—Singapore, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuenkang, Br. ss. 1,128, W. Morney, 17th Inst.—Malaya, 24th Inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luzon Maru, Jap. ss. 2,668, T. Migata, 27th Sept.—Moji, 22nd Sept. Gen.—O.B.K.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK).

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register, Length 680

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GENERAL MARCHAND WOUNDED.

September 28, 8.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that General Marchand of Fashoda fame has been seriously wounded in the spine, in the big battle.

[General Marchand, who was on the retired list when war broke out, is fifty-two years of age, and has achieved considerable fame as an African explorer. He entered the army in 1883 and figured largely in the Fashoda incident in 1898. He married, in 1910, Mlle. de St. Romain, daughter of Countess Slidell. He is a commander of the Legion of Honour.]

TSAR TELEGRAPHHS HIS CONGRATULATIONS.

September 28, 8.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Tsar has telegraphed his congratulations on the great success in the West.

THE MACFARLANE MURDER TRIAL.

Cross-Examination and Verdict.

Sentence of Death.

The Macfarlane murder case concluded at H. M. Supreme Court on Friday September 24, when the prisoner, John Macfarlane, a senior warden at the Municipal Gaol, was found guilty of the murder of his wife. The Court was again crowded. The morning was occupied, principally by Counsel in their speeches to the jury and his Lordship's summing up, and the jury were absent for over three quarters of an hour. The prisoner had nothing to say immediately preceding the death sentence.

The proceedings were before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, and a jury consisting of Messrs. E. M. Kirkwood, W. Armstrong, H. H. Lennox, J. C. Dyer, P. T. Heath, R. B. Hurry, F. C. Banham, E. Nonkes, A. D. Bell, W. H. Rodger, A. Lester and J. R. Jolly.

Mr. R. N. Macleod (Acting Crown Advocate) and Mr. K. E. Newman (Legal Adviser to the Police) appeared for the prosecution, the accused being represented by Mr. Francis Ellis.

Following his examination-in-chief the previous day, the accused was cross-examined by Mr. Macleod. The first question related to the drink he took at the Palace Gardens on August 18. Each drink he had, he said, consisted of three "fingers" of whisky, an amount which he sometimes took. He remembered seeing Mr. Noble in the Gardens, and he also remembered several of the incidents mentioned by him.

Mr. Macleod's Address to the Jury.

Mr. Macleod, in addressing the jury, said the points on which they had to be satisfied before giving a verdict of guilty were that the woman was killed on that day in that particular house by the prisoner. As to that, counsel did not propose to take any more time, because it appeared abundantly clear. Secondly, they must be satisfied that the accused killed her intentionally. As to that, the jury would remember that he explained to them that the law presumed that a man intended the natural consequences of his acts, and that, therefore, if there was no further evidence beyond the mere evidence of the killing and there was no other explanation offered, then in law he was taken to be responsible for what he did, and he was taken to have intended those consequences, a matter on which expert evidence

was necessary. It was a matter of common knowledge that when a man drank after a certain point it affected his memory, and probably the next day he would not remember things said and done by him when in that intoxicated condition. In ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case, that kind of thing generally occurred over matters of trivial nature. There was a great difference between a man insulting one of his best friends, for example, and then remembering nothing about it, and of getting very drunk and shooting somebody and not being able to recall anything about the shooting. It was not impossible that he should be so drunk that he could not remember the thing afterwards. But if it was possible, and if it was a fact in that case, it did not alter the fact that at the time he shot the woman he might have been perfectly conscious of what he was doing.

Mr. Ellis's Speech for the Defence.

Mr. Ellis then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Inter alia he dealt with the statement of the prisoner. He said it was hard, sometimes, to explain what appeared to be a series of contradictions and a series of improbabilities, but the jury had had the benefit of the prisoner's statement in the box. He had given it under a great responsibility, viz., that of explaining to them what was the reason, or if there was any reason he could give with regard to the taking of the life of his wife. It was for the jury to say whether they believed that story. The statements made by the prisoner to his wife on former occasions were, as his friend had said, brutal and unkind. They were brutal because they were made at a time when the prisoner was not nearly responsible for what he was saying. The accused had testified to the fact that he had been in serious employment in Shanghai for a period of nearly seven years, and they had also heard the evidence of Mackenzie who had seen no evidence of the state of mind as had been testified to by some of the evidence.

The Judge's Summing Up.

His Lordship summed up at length. He said in a case of murder it was the duty of the Crown to place before them all the facts, and from those facts for the jury to come to a conclusion, not only as to what happened but as to what was the mental state of the prisoner. In the present case they had, perhaps, the most difficult set of circumstances whch they could have, viz., the inquiry as to what was the extent of the temporary state of mental aberration. There was no doubt that the prisoner was drunk. When a man was drunk his faculties were not entirely under his control, and that was, of course, the least state of mental aberration which might result from taking too much alcohol. The last state was one in which absolute physical incapacity supervened, but before that there was probably a state in which responsibility for his actions had been arrived at, and the question was whether that state had been reached by the prisoner when he did an act which caused the crime for which he was charged. The exact condition of a man under the influence of drink, when that state of intoxication had been reached as reducing the crime from murder to manslaughter had been the ground for many decisions, and his Lordship quoted the latest case tried in the highest Court dealing with criminal matters in England. The words he wished to draw their attention to were: "the question arises as to whether a man can show that he did not intend the full consequences of his acts by showing that he was drunk. He can do so by showing his mind to have been so affected by the drink he had taken that he was incapable of knowing that what he was doing was dan-

SHANGHAI COTTON SHARES.

Reason of the General Decline.

We learn that the general decline in all Shanghai cotton shares is due to the rise in American and Indian cotton, the price of yarn not yet having risen proportionately. The local crop is reported to be partially damaged, but the weather is now excellent and it is expected the decline will be overcome.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices.

Cements. — \$10, sales and buyers.
Indos. — \$154, ex the 9 per cent div. buyers.
Sugars. — \$131, sales and buyers.
Douglas's. — \$90, buyers.

gerous, that it was likely to inflict serious injury. If this is proved, the presumption that he intended to do grievous bodily harm is rebutted." The result, of course, was not an acquittal, but, in a case of that kind, a verdict of manslaughter. After what had been given in evidence and addressed to the jury by counsel, his Lordship told them without hesitation that it was their duty to return one or other of those verdicts.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that he thought Mr. Macleod unwittingly overstated his position because it was not correct, and to prevent the jury being influenced by it he thought he ought to mention it. Mr. Macleod rather intimated that a certain conclusion had been borne upon his mind. That was, he thought, more than Mr. Macleod meant to say. At all events it was not a question of what conclusion he came to, or what conclusion anybody came to except the jury. It was no business of his Lordship's. The jury had to look at the facts exactly as they had been put before the Court, and to devote their attention to the man's mind, and to return a verdict either of murder or manslaughter.

A Verdict of "Guilty".

The jury retired at 12 o'clock, and returned to Court forty minutes later. In answer to the Clerk of the Court, the foreman said they were agreed on their verdict, and found that the prisoner was guilty of murder.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner replied, firmly: "Nothing."

In passing sentence of death, his Lordship said:—John Macfarlane. You have been found by the jury, as they were well entitled to find on the evidence, guilty of the most serious crime known to our law. There is only one sentence which a British Court can pass upon you, and that sentence it is my duty to pass. The sentence, I should inform you, is subject to confirmation by His Majesty's Minister, and that I cannot, consistently with my duty, do otherwise than warn you that you should not hope for any clemency in that sentence at his hands. The sentence of the Court is, that you, John Macfarlane, be taken from the place where you now stand to His Majesty's prison at Shanghai, being the prison in which you were last confined, and that on a date to be fixed by His Majesty's Consul-General, you shall be taken to the place of execution within the said prison, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. Your body shall be buried within the precincts of the said prison, and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

LOSS OF THE E13.

Crew Shelled in the Water. The Press Bureau on August 21, issued the following statement by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

A report has now been received from Lieutenant-Commander Layton, commanding E13, whose grounding on the Danish island of Syltsholm was made public yesterday.

Lieutenant-Commander Layton reports that the submarine under his command grounded in the early morning of August 19, and all efforts failed to refloat her.

At 5 a.m. a Danish torpedo-boat appeared on the scene and communicated to E13 that she would be allowed 24 hours to try to get off. At the same time a German torpedo-boat destroyer arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo-boats came up, when she withdrew.

At 9 a.m., while three Danish torpedo-boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo-boat destroyers approached from the south. When about half a mile away one of these destroyers hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the commanding officer of E13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards, which exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and Lieutenant-Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft, and unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that he thought Mr. Macleod unwittingly overstated his position because it was not correct, and to prevent the jury being influenced by it he thought he ought to mention it. Mr. Macleod rather intimated that a certain conclusion had been borne upon his mind. That was, he thought, more than Mr. Macleod meant to say. At all events it was not a question of what conclusion he came to, or what conclusion anybody came to except the jury. It was no business of his Lordship's. The jury had to look at the facts exactly as they had been put before the Court, and to devote their attention to the man's mind, and to return a verdict either of murder or manslaughter.

Details of the Murderous Attack.

Reuter has received the following telegram relating to the E13 and the subsequent attack by the Germans.

Copenhagen.—Aug. 20, at 10.35 a.m., when the Danish squadron was off the shallow Krasre banks in the Drogden passage, on its way to the wreck and about five miles distant from it, an explosion was observed near a vessel coming from the south towards the submarine.

The commander of the Danish torpedo-boat Søulven, which, together with the torpedo-boat Stroren, was near the E13 reports that at about 10.30 a.m. he observed two German torpedo-boats going towards the north-east in the Flintseanen channel, whereupon the Søulven immediately started to meet them and protest against a possible violation of neutrality.

The commander of the Danish torpedo-boat Søulven, which, together with the torpedo-boat Stroren, was near the E13 reports that at about 10.30 a.m. he observed two German torpedo-boats going towards the north-east in the Flintseanen channel, whereupon the Søulven immediately started to meet them and protest against a possible violation of neutrality.

The northernmost of the German vessels was observed flying the following signal:—"Leaving vessel as soon as possible." Suddenly the German torpedo-boat discharged some shots against the submarine, which almost instantly took fire. The Søulven immediately went towards the German vessel to stop the attack, upon which the German boat ceased fire and hurried southwards at great speed.

As early as 8.45 a.m. a German torpedo-boat had passed by the E13 without attempting to attack her. The British flag was hoisted on the E13 during the whole engagement.

Another version of the incident says that a torpedo discharged at the E13 missed, but the German destroyer then fired two shells, which did great damage to the submarine.

Two men who were wounded were taken to the naval hospital at Copenhagen.

The Danish Government has not yet received an official report of the incident, but if, as it appears, Danish neutrality was

GERMAN APOLOGY TO DENMARK.

Sinking of a Neutral Steamer.

Copenhagen, August 23.—The Danish steamer Batty was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine on May 28. A German notification has now been received stating that the commander of the submarine regarded the steamer as an enemy vessel because he could not see any mark of nationality, and judging from the vessel's route he believed it was going to act as an auxiliary for the British Fleet.

While remarking that of course it was far from the commander's intention to attack a vessel under the Danish flag, the German Government has now expressed to the Danish Government, through the Danish Minister in Berlin, its deep regret at the "unhappy accident," and its willingness to pay the Danish owners compensation for the damage caused by the steamer's loss.

The German Government proposes that the Danish Government appoint an expert to fix the amount of compensation in conjunction with an expert appointed by the German Government.

DEATH OF LOCAL GENTLEMAN.

Mr. E. D. Sanders of the Hongkong Bank Passes Away.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Edmond Duckworth Sanders, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which took place at Home on September 27.

The deceased, who was a native of Ireland, came to the Far East in 1891, and at the time of his death was about 45 years old. During his term in the Far East he was connected with the Hongkong Office of the Bank (Headquarters), Saigon and Tientsin. While in Hongkong he was a very keen Volunteer, having attained the rank of Captain, and was Volunteer A.D.O. to the Governor. He was very popular in the world of sport, being an efficient Rugby player, captain of the Hongkong rugger team; he was also noted as a crack shot.

Of late he had been in indifferent health and recently underwent an operation for internal troubles.

He was, it is said, about to be married.

violated, it will, no doubt, send a protest to the German Government.

Danish Indignation with Germany.

Copenhagen, August 20. The E. 13 affair has stirred public feeling here to its depths.

The Press is studiously guarded on the matter, but there is an undertone of bitter resentment, emphasis being laid on the point that there is no excuse or explanation possible in face of the fact that the first German torpedo-boat thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others. Thus it was a deliberate violation of Danish territory, and a cold-blooded murder of a defenceless crew, who were seen on deck in careless attitude, trusting to the protection of neutral waters.

The journal *Hovedstaden* publishes a rumour that one Danish torpedo-boat had its wireless apparatus damaged and one man wounded.

The Dead to be Brought Home.

Copenhagen, Aug. 23.—The British Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the Danish Authorities to send the bodies of the 14 sailors killed in submarine E13 by special steamer to Scotland.

The hold of the steamer Vidar is now being fitted up as a chapel in which the coffins will be placed.

The ship will leave on Wednesday for Hull.

Danish neutrality was

WAR ITEMS.

Natives Loyal to Italy. Rome, August 11.—Italian native troops in Eritrea and Somaliland insistently request to be allowed to fight for Italy in the European War, but the Government prefers that the conflict with Austria should be settled by the Italian Army.

Strikers' Fine Example. Paris, August 12.—According to a telegram from Rome to the *Parisien*, Italian strikers have given a magnificent proof of enthusiasm. They have decided to contribute in favour of the Red Cross an increase of \$120,000, which had been granted to them by the Italian Government.

Minister as Private. The Rev. Percy Jones, pastor of the Free Christian Church, Doncaster, has sent word to his congregation from Bournemouth, where he was spending a holiday, that he has enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Italian "Thoroughness." Paris, August 9. The *Turin* correspondent of the *Parisien* states that the *Official Gazette* summons all men of the classes 1892-93-94 who were rejected on medical grounds to present themselves for examination.

Dernburg at Work Again.

Turin, August 11. The *Gazzetta del Popolo* learns that Dr. Dernburg is now directing propaganda in Italy with a view to corrupting the Italian Socialists on behalf of Germany. He is stated to be spending a sum of 200,000 lire on the work.

Sentence for Espionage.

Amsterdam, August 11.—According to the *Koelnische Volkszeitung* Herr Meyer, a partner in the well-known firm of Meyer and Schauenburg, at Malhaque, in Alsace, has been sentenced by a court-martial to penal servitude for life for supplying the French secret service with information regarding the movements of German troops.

German Reprisals Stopped.

Paris, August 9.—The *Petit Journal* understands that the German Government has decided to discontinue the "special treatment" of the 5,000 French prisoners, mostly of the professional classes, who were confined in a special concentration camp as a reprisal for alleged French maltreatment of certain German prisoners.

Peer's Offer.

Lord Barnard, who has written to the Government offering to resume clerical duties immediately in any Government office without remuneration, was employed before he succeeded to the barony, in the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission, and served for some time as private secretary to Sir Henry Longley, the Chief Commissioner.

Viennese Vegetables.

Zurich, August 9. The Burmester of Vienna's report on the first year of war shows that 400,000 persons belonging to soldiers at the front are receiving State aid, already amounting to sixty million crowns. In addition the city has expended 2,300,000 crowns providing free meals for Galician refugees. So far the cost to the State has been 18 millions. Eight hundred acres of land within the city are now used for growing vegetables.

Clergy Battled as Spies.

Paris, August 9.—A message from Rome to the *Journal* says that a fugitive from Laramie relates that at the beginning of the war against Italy all the ecclesiastics of the Diocese of Laramie, Idaho, and Oregon, and the priests of the Catholic Church, were compelled to engage themselves by oath to serve in the American Army as spies. Some of the clergy before taking the oath said they wished previously to consult with their religious authorities at Rome. They were immediately arrested and sent to concentration camps.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GROUND COVERED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

September 28, 6.10 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says that the German reserve positions in Champagne are protected by extensive disguised wire entanglements, but we have made some further progress towards Hill 185, to the west of Navarin, La Justice and the north of Massiges. The French night counter-attacks in Argonne expelled the Germans almost at every point. The ground along the front of the French trenches is covered with German dead.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

September 28, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says that we continued to progress to the east of Souchez where we took a hundred prisoners, including guardmen brought back from the Russian front, a few days ago. We also continued to progress in Champagne where eight hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy violently bombarded our trenches in Argonne, but did not attempt an infantry attack. Grenade fighting enabled us to recover some sections of our first line in Argonne.

THE RUSSIANS.

CABINET TO GO TO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

September 28, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the whole of the Cabinet, to-night, goes to the Imperial Headquarters.

SERGEANT DANDY.

The Strange Personation Case.

Further remarkable evidence was given at Manchester on August 18 when the identity of the man who claimed to be Sergeant Herbert Dandy, of the 18th Ardwick Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, was again considered by the magistrates. The prisoner was charged in the name of George Parkin Hall, of Barlow-street, Patricroft, and in addition to the charge of falsely representing himself to be Sergeant Dandy, he was accused of an offence against Mrs. Dandy by falsely personating her husband. He was committed for trial.

Mrs. Dandy, whose husband had been officially reported from the Dardanelles as missing, said that on July 16 she was getting cakes out of her shop window when she saw a neighbour talking to a man in a soldier's uniform. She asked who it was and the neighbour replied, "It's Herbert." The man entered the shop and expressed his pleasure at getting home to his wife and children. He then started crying, and she said to him, "But you have altered."

The Clerk (Mr. Walter Lyon).—Did you think at the time that he was your husband?

The witness.—I did in a way. I thought he had had a big shock, because he said he had been lying 72 hours without any help and had had a bone taken out of his knee. He said it would alter anyone what he had gone through. When I asked him private things he said he had lost his memory.

For a week (the witness continued) they lived together as man and wife. His explanation for not having sergeant's stripes on his uniform was that he had broken out of Netley Hospital and had taken someone else's clothes. When her suspicions became aroused she was going to have the prisoner locked up. The neighbours, however, cried "Shame! He is your husband." They said "He has lost his memory." She looked for tattoo marks which her husband had had upon his skin, but could not find them. His explanation was that he had taken them away.

A Brother's Assurance. Her suspicions were strengthened after a visit to Whitworth-street Hospital. She wired to her brother in consequence, and he came at night.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.R.V.R., state:

Dress. Until all members of A. B. and C. Companies have been issued caps, Toppers will be worn at all public posting.

Pte. S. W. Bacon having joined allotted Corps No. 532 and posted to Company B. Section 3.

The Clerk.—And what did your brother say?

The witness.—He said it was him, but he was altered by the shock. The prisoner was going to throw my brother out as he thought he was a detective. I said to my brother: "Do you think it is Herbert?" and he said "Yes." He could not weigh him up properly, and seemed to have a doubt somewhere. A sister came the next day and the prisoner said, "Oh, it's Agnes," and fell in her arms crying bitterly. She said it was Herbert.

She said she would take him back to Marsden. Every one there recognized him, she said.

Mrs. Dandy added that the prisoner told her he would go for his papers when she said she had her doubts about him. She said, "I shall have to put up with you, of course, if you are my husband." She told him when he proved himself to be Sergeant Dandy he could come back again.

Before leaving the witness-box Mrs. Dandy complained that the mill girls had been throwing hints out about her and shouting "It's Herbert."

The Chairman hoped the police would take care there was no nonsense of that kind. Mrs. Dandy was entitled to every sympathy.

Ada Hall, of Barlow-street, Patricroft, said the prisoner was her husband. His name was George Parkin Hall and he married her 16 years ago. She saw him on June 7. He was supposed to be stationed at Penmaenmawr and she had not seen him since.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

When the witnesses were leaving the Court Mrs. Hall, the prisoner's wife, turning to the others, said, "It's a caution people don't know their own husbands. You are as bad as he is. I should know my own husband in a hundred."

MONEYLENDING PROSECUTIONS.

Indian Fined for Breach of Ordinance

Arising out of the recent money lending case in the Supreme Court, brought by Surain Singh against P. C. E. Carpenter, Surian Singh in the employ of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. was summoned, on five summonses for lending money to European constables at a place other than his registered address, and I. P. S. 324, Lab Singh and I. P. C. 46, Chata Singh were summoned for being accessories.

Inspector John Watt was in charge of the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended Surian Singh.

The cases were dealt with separately, one against Surian Singh for carrying on business at Stanley Street in March, 1915.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Jenkin, addressing His Worship with regard to the fine, said that what he wanted to say came under three headings. Firstly, he wanted to ask him to fine the defendant leniently for the reason that this was the first case which had occurred of an offence under the Ordinance in question. He believed it was the practice of the bench in punishing a man for the commission of the first offence under a law which was comparatively new to be lenient for the purpose of advertising to the public generally that the Ordinance was in force. Secondly, he wished to draw His Worship's attention that the defendant, Surian Singh, had lent a considerable sum of money to the members of the Force, and that in recent proceedings in the Supreme Court he

of one sum. That action was defended for the purpose and object of avoiding the payment of the money which they had borrowed from this man.

The money amounted to some four or five hundred dollars. The defendants took a legal defence and having availed themselves of that, it might be that they having now, no liability to pay that money the man would not get back the money which he had lent them. He did not know whether it would be repaid or not—the signs were that it would be penalised to that extent for carrying on business at other than his registered address.

Thirdly there was the point that the mental attitude of the defendant might have been such that he was of opinion that he was entitled to do what he did. As he would know and as the other Indian Constables would know, the police themselves were the people whose duty it was to enforce a strict obedience of the law of the colony, and the defendant would be a man who would expect the police to know if he was doing wrong and he would expect the police to arrest or warn him.

He was able to say that there was only one defendant in the Court proceedings, and that the defence, there put up, was taken by the Registrar himself as the person who was controller of the moneylenders. That cast no reflections upon the police, and he, counsel, did not mean it to do, for if these men had come to him, he would have put up the very same defence and charged them for doing it. (Laughter)

The Hon. Mr. Mol. Measer, Captain Superintendent of Police welcomed Mr. Jenkin's correction and pointed out that the European Police did not know the defendant until after the loan was contracted. The magistrate in inflicting a fine of \$250 said that though

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D., State:

Joined. Gunner J. V. Braga joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corps No. 1914 and posted to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

Monthly Reports. The monthly state is required at the Ordeley Room not later than 4 p.m. tomorrow, 30th inst.

Parades. Parades for Thursday, 30th inst.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby and Sergt. Everest. Remainder Nil.

Detail. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 3rd prox.—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty: and, to-night, Pte. Gomes and Hulse of Signalling Section.

Officer on duty Lieut. Danby. Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Captain Wood.

On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Section Arty. Batty.

Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett.

On duty 1st October, Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Churchill.

Orderly Officer until 3rd prox.

Lieut. Ross.

Orderly Sergeant until 3rd prox.

Sgt. F. C. Hall.

the defendant was the first man prosecuted in force for four years and was poorly known. It should be observed that the Ordinance was in force for four years.

The defendant, pleading guilty to four similar summonses was fined \$1 in each case.

I. P. S. Chata Singh pleaded not guilty to the first summons against him of being an accessory.

P. C. Carpenter deposed to negotiating a loan for \$100, and signing a note for \$150, with the defendant in the Indian Sergeants' quarters at the Central Police Station. It was not until afterwards that he learned the real principal was Surian Singh.

Surian Singh testified that he handed the note and money to the defendant who carried out the transaction for him.

The defendant denied all knowledge of the matter, but his Worship found he had been acting as agent for Surian Singh. If he had not denied it he would have inflicted a small fine, now he would pay \$50 or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

In the case of I. P. S. 324 Lab Singh it was alleged that the defendant introduced P. C. Allchurch, when he wanted a loan, to the previous defendant.

His Worship remarked that that seemed a little thin; and another allegation was made, that in November 1914 the defendant handed P. C. Edwards a promissory note for \$150 received it back signed, and handed over the money. Later the defendant received repayments of the loan, the note being made payable to Surian Singh who was the real principal.

A third allegation was that the defendant had received money and given receipts on behalf of Surian Singh, in a loan which the defendant negotiated with P. C. Thorn.

The defendant claimed that he signed the receipts only as a witness.

His Worship remarked that this case also was rather weak, he was doubtful whether the second charge could be sustained as the offence occurred last year. The summonses were adjourned until Saturday morning.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY,
the 30th September, 1915,
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his
Sales Rooms Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
comprising:-Teak Sideboards, Dinner Wag-
gon, Dining Tables and Chairs,
Leathered Covered Armchairs,
Ice Chests, Dinner and Dessert
Services, Glass and Crockery
Ware, etc., etc.Push Covered Drawing Room
Suite, Easy Chairs, Brass Fenders,
Carpets and Rugs (new), Tea and
Occasional Tables, Writing Table,
etc.Teak Double and Single Ward-
robes, Toilet Tables, Washstands,
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chest-
of-drawers, etc., etc.1-12 Bore Gun in Case
Sewing Machines
Upright Grand Piano by Krauss
alsoA few pieces of Canton Black-
wood-ware
andA Selection of Silver and
E. P. ware
comprising:-Silver Boxes, Silver Mounted
Scent Bottles and Crystal Ink-
stands, Silver and E. P. Cups,
Silver Mounted Tea Glasses and
Claret Jugs, Fruit Knives and
Forks in case, Bread Baskets,
Flower Vases, Christening Sets,
Silver Tea Set, E. P. Biscuit
Boxes, etc., etc.On view from Wednesday, the
29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land above May Road and at Ship Street respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

No. of Site	Site No. 195	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)		Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent	Open Price
			N.	S.			
Site No. 195	Site No. 195	Above May Road.	As per sale plan	10,433	740	40.88	
Site No. 196	Site No. 196	South of and adjoining Ship Street.	As per sale plan	7,180	50	40.88	

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 28th SEPTEMBER 1915.

Two Startling and Thrilling

Episodes of

"LUCILLE LOVE"

9th and 10th.

Comics

"CALAMITY ANNE IN SOCIETY"

"SO NEAR & YET SO FAR"

"JACK BELL AMATEUR DETECTIVE"

"THE MAGNET"

Another Powerful Week-end Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday 29th September.

"HILLS OF SILENCE"

Sensational and Powerful Drama

in 3 parts length 5,000 ft.

"MILLION IN PEARLS"

Thrilling Detective Story

in 2 parts.

etc., etc.

NOTICES.

"CAILLE"
FIVE-SPEED
PORTABLE MOTOR
Call and inspect the
very latest in
Portable Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON 15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.The undersigned having been
appointed Agents for the Cowie
Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are
prepared to quote prices for best
quality Silimpopon Coal trim-
med into Bunkers at Sebattik or
Sandakan (British North
Borneo).Silimpopon Coal compares
favourably with the better grades
of Japanese Coal and gives good
results on a very moderate con-
sumption.Steamers calling at Sebattik
or Sandakan exclusively for
Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or
Bunkers) are exempt from pay-
ment of all Port charges.At Sebattik steamers are
berthed alongside the Company's
wharf where there is a minimum
depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water
Spring Tides.Chats of Sibuk Bay, (Sebattik
Harbour). Prices, and all other
information concerning the Port
can be had on application to the
Agent.BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Oper Till Midnight.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.Goods received on Storage,
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident
System.(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Under taken and Executed.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desirous to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for
permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食

	Ots.	
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	尾
Prime Cut	21	尾
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19	尾
Roast—Shiu	19	尾
Breast—Ngau Lam	17	尾
Soup—Tong Yuk	15	尾
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	尾
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30	尾
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24	尾
Bullock's Brains	per set 10	牛頭
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	牛舌
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛舌
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00	牛頭
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb. 14	牛心
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	牛背
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11	牛腳
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	牛腎
Tail—Ngau Mei	18	牛尾
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛肝
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	牛肚
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-ku	set \$1.00	牛仔頭
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 25	牛腰
Leg—Young Pei	25	牛腿
Shoulder—Young Shau	24	牛肩
Saddle	27	牛鞍
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	27	豬腸
Brains—Chu No	per set 24	豬腦
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13	豬腳
Fry—Chu Chap	15	豬油
Head—Chu Tau	16	豬頭
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	豬心
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18	豬腎
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28	豬肝
Pork—Chu Pai Kwat	24	豬腰
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	—	豬頭
Leg—Chu Pei	28	豬腳
Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	20	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	羊頭
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8	羊心
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12	羊腎
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22	羊仔
Sust. Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	牛牛
Mutton—Shang Ngau Yau	26	牛牛
Ven—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	牛牛
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	牛牛
Lard—Chu Yan	20	牛牛

POULTRY:

	Ots.	
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35	雞
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	雞
Ducks—Ap	32	鴨
Doves—Pan Kau	18	鴿
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	雞
(fresh)—	36	雞
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	鷄
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	鷄
Geese—Ngo	24	鵝
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	鴿
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25	鴿
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	鷦鷯
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	火雞
Hen—Na	45	火雞
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	火雞
Quail—Om Chun	25	火雞
Partridges—Che Ku	65	火雞

FISH:

	Ots.	
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16	魚
Bream—Pin Yu	18	魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoij Sin Yu	15	魚
Carp—Li Yu	20	魚
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	魚
Codfish—Mun Yu	14	魚
Crabs—Hei	26	魚
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	魚
Dab—Shi Mung Yu	12	魚
Dace—Wong Hei Lap	13	魚
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10	魚
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13	魚
Freshwater—Tum Sui Yu	18	魚
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32	魚
Frogs—Tin Kai	33	魚
Garoupa—Shak Pan	40	魚
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16	魚
Herring—Tso Pak	20	魚
Hilabut—Obeng Kwan Kap	20	魚
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18	魚

EMPLOYERS!

EMPLOYERS!!

EMPLOYERS!!!

THE EMPIRE URGENTLY

NEEDS

EVERY SKILLED

ENGINEER

N YOUR FACTORY

NOT ON WAR WORK.

MAKE IT EASY

FOR THEM TO

GO AND EASY

TO COME BACK.

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Amato Mr & Mrs Orlington S

Bald J Murray Lauriston G

Bald J V Manning Mr and

Bassel D G Mrs W

Bellios, Mr & Mrs E Mansfield

Bello D J McNicoll L D

COMMERCIAL

Future of Silver.

In certain New York quarters great hopes are being built upon the future of silver after the conclusion of the war. It is very natural for the United States of America to be deeply interested in the matter, for silver occupies a very important place among the industries of the Republic. It is responsible for considerably over a quarter of the world's output, and the value concerned represents an asset of between seven and eight million pounds sterling. To a certain extent these hopes are justified. The demand for the arts and industries has languished considerably from causes direct and indirect, throughout the widely extended area of hostilities. The removal of restrictions that now obtain, the reopening of closed markets, and the return of freight and assurance rates to normal quotations will undoubtedly increase demand for the metal; but it will be naturally some time before that portion of the demand which relates to pure items of luxury will regain the healthy condition which anticipated the war. It is not, however, upon such consideration that New York bases its extreme optimistic view as to the prospects of silver, but upon the fact that the paper currency of certain combatant Powers has been raised to enormous figures. The idea is suggested that when peace arrives these Powers will find themselves compelled to create metallic reserves in a ratio bearing some favourable proportion to that held in gold in the prewar period, and that there will be such rush for gold that the stock in existence and the gold freshly produced will not suffice to go round, and that, as a matter of necessity, silver will be brought into a privileged position in lieu of the more precious metal. The realisation of this conception depends upon the volume of paper money remaining at the present enormous figures—a fact extremely unlikely—for the State indebtedness would have to be converted into some sort of funded form; otherwise the abnormal inflation of currency would prove disastrous to the internal trade of the countries concerned. Moreover, the creation of a silver reserve would be at best only a palliative measure. International indebtedness would still have to be discharged in gold unless some system of bimetallism were universally adopted—a step extremely unlikely to be taken in the interest of a defeated group. It should be remembered that a stalemate in arms as well as in finance is hardly probable, and that in any case the group exhausted financially would not be in a position to dictate the terms necessary to rehabilitate its resources and to force bimetallism upon an unwilling world. The restoration of a normal condition of currency will be best obtained by stimulating the interchange of trade, in order that if, as we all hope, the war is fought to a decisive finish, the countries worsted in the fight will be able to straighten their disorganized exchange rates by increased exports, and thus will be able to obtain by degrees such a claim upon gold as shall repair the mischief caused by war. The alternative to a clear, decided finish would conceivably give more encouragement to favourable views as to the prospects of silver. For in that case a feature of the new conditions after the war might be a building up of war debts in gold, and there might arise a tendency on the part of Governments to encourage the internal use of silver coin, and to draw into their treasure vaults the gold in circulation. It is to be hoped in the interests of the world generally, that the outcome of the present strife will not be such as to initiate preparations for a contest at a later date, and there is little doubt that wise leaders on the side of the Entente have this fact in mind.

Flitty Cigarettes A Day.
At an inquest at Southwark on the body of Private John Landy, of the 4th Northumberland Fusiliers, who died suddenly, it was stated that the man smoked 100 cigarettes every two days. Dr. West said it was most injurious, especially for men who had to perform physical exercise. The cause of death was shown to be heart failure.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
				Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
Banks.								
H'kong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	\$835 ss. £72/5/-	120,000	\$125 all	835 July	700 Oct.	845 x div. 790 cts. div.	£2/3/- at 1/9, 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurance, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	427 b.	10,000	\$250 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425 360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.	
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	4165 b.	10,000	£15 25	145 May	133 Jan.	170 160	Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914	
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	870 s.	12,400	\$250 100	847 April	700 Oct.	872 855	Final of \$50 and bonus of 55 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	245 ex 73	12,000	\$100 60	210 April	192 Jan.	245 225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914	
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8162 b.	20,000	\$100 30	160 July	140 Oct.	162 130	89 for 1913	
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8420 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395 Feb.	368 April	420 385	82 for 1913	
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the re-								
G. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25 all	10 Jan.	51/4 Dec.	50 cts. 30 cts.	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	888 b.	20,000	£100 all	36 Mar.	27/4 Nov.	91 45	54 for year ending 30.6.15	
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd	20 b.	80,000	\$15 all	29/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23 19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	8152 x 9% div b.	{ 50,000 £5 } all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157/4 96	6 p.c. on p. s. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914 shares quoted on 5 p.c. div in H'kong from \$2.18 an interim div of 6 p. on the comb. sh. paid in L. 23.9.15		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	90/- s.	3,797,610 £1 all	105/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.	Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	35 b.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37 32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15		
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	130 b.	20,000 \$100 all	86/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134 111	\$3 for 1912		
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	401/2 b.	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46 27/2	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	30/- s.	1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6 30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)		
Raub Australian Gold Min'ng Co., Ltd.	631/2 b.	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	19/6 Nov.	4 3.60	1/2 for 1909		
Tronch Mines Ltd.	31/6 b.	150,000 £1 all	39/- Feb.	32/6 Nov.	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15		
Ural Cuprals	40/6 s.	796,666 £1 all	56/6 Jan.	21/3 Dec.	93/2 80	1/- interim 1916		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	779 b.	60,900 \$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79 68	\$3.50 for year 1914		
H'kong & W'p'ns D. Co., Ltd.	81 b.	60,900 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	83 57	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 b.	55,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	63/4 49 div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.6.15		
Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 b.	30,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82/2 Dec.	93/2 80	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	94 b.	13,000 t. 100 t. 100	—	120 Dec.	116 112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14 (\$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15)		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112 b.	20,000 \$50 50	128 July	117/4 July	98 Nov. 111 x div. 108	\$3 for year ending 30/6/15		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109 b.	50,000 \$100 all	92/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	71 6.10	45 cents for year 1914		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	37 sa.	120,000 \$10 all	45/4 Jan.	44 Feb.	40 40	\$3 for 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	840 b.	6,000 \$50 50	110 Feb.	89 Dec.	106 101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/ year ending 30.6.15		
Shanghai Lands	105 b.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 101	2 for half year ending 30.6.15		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 b.	12,500 \$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	70 70	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14		
H'kong Central Estates	100 n.	10,000 \$100 all	—	100 Dec.	100 100			
Cotton Mills.								
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	6175 n.	20,000 t. 50 all	138 July	125 May	180 152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
H'kong Cotton Co.	92 b.	125,000 \$10 all	83/4 Mar.	7 June	9 1/4 7	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	153/4 s.	75,000 t. 10 all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17 13 3/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Lao Kung Mow	90 n.	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b. 86	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons in Sh'hai	93 b. x div.	40,000 t. 50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105 96	Dividend of Tls. 7 1/ for year ending 30/6/15		
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	101/4 b.	10,000 \$12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10 10	85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	840 sa.	50,000 \$12 all	4.90 July	4 April	4 4	6% for year ending 28.2.06		
Do. (Spec. shares)	840 sa.	50,000 \$1 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95 8.00	7cts. for 1914		
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	834 b.	125,000 \$10 all	6 Jan.	35 Aug.	34 34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	834 b.	40,000 t. 5 all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	9 6.70	50 cts. for 1914		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	9.90 b.	400,000 \$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Nov.	43/2 39	20 cents per share for 1914		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	441 n.	60,000 \$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Dec.	185 184	Interim of \$2 account 1915		
Hongkong Co., Ltd.	183 n.	6,500 \$25 all	217/4 July	174 Dec.	22 Apr.	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15		
Hongkong Rop'g Mfg. Co., Ltd.	834 b.	60,000 \$10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	34 25			
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	51 b.	325,000 5/- all	13/- July	7/2 Feb.	5.25 4.80 x div.	10% for 1914		
Langkawi	371 sa.	250,000 g. 10 all	64/4 Mar.	28 Dec.	42 36 3/4	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913		
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	893/4 b.	25,000 \$10 all	10/4 Jan.	93/4 Dec.	10 9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15		
Do. (Now)	80 cts. b.	52,000 \$10 \$1.	93/4 Dec.	81	80 cts.	None		
Philippines Ld.	84 b.	75,000 \$10 all	—	—	4 5	\$1.50 for 1910		
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	85 b.	12,000 \$10 10	—	—	4 5			
Societe des P'tipes et Papier teries du Tonkin	820 b.	13,200 \$50 all	—	—	20 20			
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	83/2 b.	20,000 \$5 all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 3/2 3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15 (\$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914		
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	816 b.	27,						

